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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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It continues to look as if Japan and not Prince Kung were the dictator of

The weapon which it is said that the President holds in reserve for Germany is the retaliation act of the last Republican Congress.

Who will be the orator on the o sion of the Hon. Thomas Taggart's much-advertised banquet to do the regulation part of applauding Groves Cleveland as the second Andrew Jack-

Mr. Cleveland's wild-cat banking scheme may be crowded through the House by the South and the followers of the South in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, but the Senate will undoubtedly defeat the measure and prevent a second Cleveland panic.

It is rumored that the Hawaiian report of Admiral Walker, which the President will send to the Senate, wil not contain the portion relating to the British minister and his intrigues. I remains to be seen if an abridged re port will satisfy the Senate.

The statement which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Judge Brewer, of the Supreme Court said in his late decision that if a railroad which cost \$20,000 per mile to build is stocked and bonded at \$70,000 a mile its freight rates may be based upon its capitalization, does not appear in the text of the decision. Still, a class of newspapers will continue to give that statement as the utterance of Judge

The election of John McBride, president of the Mine Workers' Union, to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor will doubtless be a surprise to the public, as the friends of President Gompers have asserted confidence in his re-election. Mr. Gompers has been president since 1882, and has exerted a powerful influence in building up the Federation. Until a year ago he took very conservative ground, but on the occasion of the convention in Chicago he made concessions to the socialistic element. Very naturally, a man who has been at the head of an organization for twelve years must make enmities, and to these the defeat of Mr. Gompers is President McBride is highly spoken of by men outside the organization who have known him for years. He is said to be a thoroughly honest man who has proved himself to be beyond mercenary influences. Last summer he was potential in adjusting th differences between the coal miners and mine owners.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor has voted to make Indianapolis its headquarters for the next few years. The fact that that body of delegates, without the solicitation of local clubs or the invitations of officials or commercial bodies, selected Indianapolis for its headquarters is a conspicuous recognition, by men from nearly every State in the Union, of the superior in ducements which its location offers for the officers who direct the affairs of the only really powerful labor organization in the country. But the delegates were seeking a central location, which could be reached with the least expense from every part of the country, and from which the national officers could reach any point where they may be called at the least expense, and they naturally fixed upon Indianapolis. Because no organization has pressed upon the Federation a formal invitation, the officers are none the less welcome, and will be none the less cordially received. By coming without invitation the Federa tion has bestowed upon Indianapolis compliment which it will reciprocate.

The poll tax as a prerequisite for vot ing was adopted years ago by several Northern States, more to fix the residence of floating voters than to obtain revenue. In Massachusetts the voter was required to present a receipt for a poll tax paid within two years to en title him to registration. The result was that thousands of men had their poll taxes paid once in two years by party committees to insure their votes. The 56-cent tax in Pennsylvania was for the same purpose. Massachusetts has abolished its poll-tax prerequisite for voting, preserving its reading and writing qualification. The recent adoption of the poll tax as a voting qualification has been in States like Mississippi and Tennessee. In such States it has been done to deprive the colored voter of the right of suffrage. It proved insufficient in Mississippi, so a reading qualification was added, which has worked quite general disfranchisement. The tax qualification in Tennessee seems not to have been sufficient to debar the poor Republicans from voting, as the party has just elected its candidate for Governor. The Journal, in view of the fact of the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Massachusetts and its adoption

does not believe that such a proposal in Indiana should receive any serious consideration.

WHERE ECONOMY IS NEEDED.

Those who have given attention to the matter cannot have failed to remark the increasing expenditure for the comfort and luxury of officials connected with State institutions. If a person having an eye to this distinctive expenditure will look over the bills for the furnishing of such institutions he will be surprised to find that so large a portion of the total is charged for costly furniture and ornamentation which are for the use of the leading officials. It is said that in many of the institutions of the State expensive carriages and horses are purchased for the sole use of the heads of such institutions, to be used as people of means use their private equipages. It would be instructive for a Legislature to know how much of the annual appropriations goes for the support of expensive carriages, greenhouses, etc., and to pay the wages of servants and the expense of entertaining the private guests of such officials. It would also be well to know how many wives and other relatives of officers of public institutions are drawing salaries which they do not earn. The Journal is informed that the wives of two leading officials in charitable institutions are on the pay rolls, with different residence from those of their husbands. It is a well-known fact that in the past, if not now, the wives of superintendents have had official places, but have never made a pretense of doing any service in return therefor. All these things are abuses which

should be checked. If the boards of trustees were fitted for their positions, or understood their duties, they would check such expenditure. To meet the expectations of the taxpayers and to insure a better service, better men must be secured for trustees-men of independence and business capacity who will care for the public interests rather than be puppets to register the will of the heads of institutions. There are a few such boards now-among them the nonpartisan board in charge of the Re-

If a discreet committee of the Legislature should appear at these institutions without giving notice to the offi clais and carefully note the unnecessary expenditures which have been made chiefly for officials, the list of items which they would make would reach a goodly total. In its last State convention the Republican party denounced the extravagance in the management of these institutions and promised reform. The suggestions here made are in harmony with the spirit of the Republican pledges. The expenditure for the officials of these institutions should be brought down to the level of the standard of living which the same class of men maintain by their earned incomes in private life. In itself, official luxury in connection with State institutions has a demoralizing influence.

DEFECTS OF THE CITY CHARTER.

Because the claims of perfection for the charter of this city call forth no general discent, it must not be assumed that such reiterations of the charter organ are approved by taxpayers. While the general features of the charter are excellent and have given Indianapolis a better city government than it has ever had, the charter is not without defects. Its provisions regarding assessments for improvements are defective, and the public demands that they be changed. There are many instances where the assessments for streets and sewers exceed the value of the lots assessed. There is one instance where a lot for which the owners paid \$800 two years ago has actually been assessed \$1,800 for sewer and street improvements. There are numerous pieces of property, the sewer and street taxes of which are much greater than the price for which the property could be sold now or in the past. This should not be, and no system is perfection which works such grotesque injustice to property owners.

Taxation should be based upon value unless we are going over to the rudest form of land taxation, on the basis of area, regardless of rental value. Lots should not be taxed for sewers from which they can derive no benefit, no matter how scientific the plan of the system. The present system permits all these injustices, and because it does it needs radical amendment. The remark of a former member of the Board of Public Works in answer to a citizen who said that it would take nearly the value of the property to pay the assessment, that "if it could be sold for enough to pay for the improvements, that was the only matter of importance," is a fair interpretation of the spirit of the law. To insure paved streets and sewers the rights of the individual are ignored. So long as the plan is carried out, the confiscation of the property of people who are striving to build homes seems to be of no conse-

The machinery for the assessment of property for street improvements and sewers seems cumbersome and complicated-expensive for the city and vexatious for taxpayers. The system of street cleaning and sprinkling taxation is expensive for the city and unnecessarily costly and vexatious for the taxpayer. Both should be paid by a levy on the property of the city, saving the cost of separate assessments and making it possible to reduce the cost to the taxpayer materially. Changes of this nature are demanded by thousands of taxpayers, and that demand will not be silenced by assertions of the perfection of the charter and the infallibility of its

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Let captious critics talk as they will of the right of the artist to separate himself from his work, to hold himself as an individual, aloof from the public the public will, nevertheless, take an interest in the worker's personality exactly in proportion as it is pleased with his productions. This is true in the case of a man who paints a picture, of one who makes a scientific discovery or invents a labor-saving machine, but it is more especially true of a writer who touches a popular chord. This Robert Louis Stevenson did in the books which he has given the world in the past fifteen years. These books are for the most part tales of incident and adventure. They came just at a time when readers of fiction were beginning to weary of the contemplative, introspective, psychological novels, and they ac-

mance and pure narrative with relief and gratitude. But it was more than a mere return to an earlier style of literature. To the relation of the incidents was added the charm of his literary touch-the stamp of the artist which made the tales his own, and which invested the whole with an air of reality that the relation of absolute fact does not always wear. He had this gift of imparting vividness to his scenes in a remarkable degree. Even to the fantastic story of Jekyll and Hyde, which was more of a psychological study than any other of his works, he imparted a singular atmosphere of the actual. His art was that of making the unreal, or, at most, the barely possible, seem real -a result very different from the muchvaunted realism which is a mere record of the commonplace. He had the power, which must belong to the true novelist as well as to the poet, of imparting to his work that magic something that never was on sea or land, and which marks him as a genius. Stevenson was a poet, in truth, though he is better known by his prose, but those who became acquainted with his verse felt that they knew better the gentle spirit of a manly man. It was because the man himself seemed to speak to them through his books that the literary public felt itself interested in his personality. It knew of his struggle for health and life, of his flight to the South seas in search of a balmier air, and of his existence there so near to primitive nature. It learns now with a sense of loss of his failure to win in the struggle. He gives up his life at a time when, with fair bodily vigor, he might have been ready to do his best work. But he had all the pleasure and inspiration that can come from popular praise and appreciation, and had acquired a philosophy that made him look to an unknown future with courage and confidence. He will miss the world less than it will miss him.

SEELEY'S PUNISHMENT.

Seeley, the New York bank robber. has probably suffered all the agonies of remorse of which a man of ordinary susceptibilities is capable. In the years during which his offense was being committed he must have pictured to himself over and over all the penalties that would follow discovery of his crime, and his days could never have been free from a weight of terror. It is the unexpected that happens, however, and probably he never anticipated detection in exactly the way it came, or thought that Baker, his partner in guilt, would take himself out of the world and leave him to bear the disgrace and the legal penalties alone. It is more than likely, since such a feeling would be merely human, that he wished at times for the ax to fall and suspense to end in order that he might see the man who had forced him into a course of theft and deception brought to justice. In all that time he knew he was being used as a tool, and his helplessness as the defalcation grew larger and the meshes of the net about him stronger has about it something tragic. It is a singular story he tells, that of acting as cat's-paw until he had taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the bank for another man's use, but it has about it the elements of plausibility. He weakly put himself into the man's power in the beginning, and did not realize that he was being made a victim until too late. It is easy to criticise and not easy for many persons to understand his cowardice and first dishonest step, perhaps, but it must be remembered that he had made a mistake involving hundreds of dollars for which he would be held responsible, and that his very small salary rendered it utterly impossible to make good the loss if required to do so. Abstractly considered, a man should be as honest at \$20 a week as at \$25 or \$50, but as a matter of fact, the small sum sometimes proves an element of temptation. It is difficult to secure all the virtues at lowest wages. If the confidential accountant of a firm that handled millions of dollars in a year had been paid in accordance with his responsibilities his self-respect might have established itself so firmly through the consciousness that his labors were appreciated that he could have dared to make known his error and so have escaped the first fatal fault. This is only a supposition in Seeley's case. The fact remains that he failed to meet his obligations in a place of trust and is now paying a proper penalty. If his employers failed of their duty also, they also pay the cost. The lesson of the affair, if any is involved,

is that no guilty man can escape. The New York Sun recently recalled the prophecy of the late Samuel J. Tilden, made in a conversation with a wellknown citizen of the South soon after the close of the war. The Southern man said that it looked as if the Democratic party had been permanently destroyed. To that opinion Mr. Tilden replied as follows:

It seems to be broken down at present, and it is broken down. Yet, it will come up again, and it will once more gain control of the government. But this situation will not be permanent. In order to come into power the Democracy must have the support and assistance of the Southern States: and that support and assistance may very soon prove to be its ruin. The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and being poor they will try to foist into the Democratic programme ideas and measures contrary to all Democratic principle. Against this the whole country will protest. The United States will never consent to be governed by the South or by such Southern ideas. The Democracy will be voted down; and then its last situation will be worse than the first.

The Southern Democracy and the free-traders in the North have dictated the policy of the Democratic party as Mr. Tilden predicted, and the result has been as he predicted. The South, controlling the party, demanded cheap money, an income tax, and has prevented the financial legislation which the intelligence of the North demanded. It is now united in favor of the Cleveland-Carlisle banking scheme, but in doing so it has rendered "the last situation of the party worse than the first."

The Brier-Brook Hunt Club has had its attention called to a paragraph in the Journal which expressed a gentle wonder as to what Marion county farmers might think when the mighty hunters went rampaging over their fields in mad pursuit of the fugacious fox or the gamey anise seed. The club, with much dignity, desires it to be understood that amicable arrangements have been made with several of the farmers aforesaid and that the hunt will take place on their land without interference. Also, the club wishes it to be known that the chase will be after a real live fox. This is settled, because the fox has been sent for and will be led over the ground. The dogs will pursue the trail of the animal and the hunters will follow the dogs. At

loose and the merry hunters will run him down and be "in at the death" in case he does not take it into his head to run off the reservation. As anybody can see, it will be a most exciting affair, and the Journal regrets that its innocent remarks should have led to any misapprehension on this

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what is a range of hills? Mr. Figg-A range of Hill's? It is what he is going to roast Cleveland on, I guess.

True to Himself. "Climate agrees with you, I trust?" ventured the affable proprietor of the health

"I guess it does," admitted the gouty old gentleman, "but I'll be hanged if you are going to get me to agree with the cli-

Following Instructions.

Hogan-Fwat meks yez swally all your

linner in less than two minutes? Are yez atin' on a bet? Grogan-I ate that way fer th' good av

me dyspepsy. The docther tould me Oi ought to rist an hour afther atin', an' how else am Oi to git the toime to rist in, fwin the whustle blows at 1 o'clock again?

A Suggested Scheme. "The missionary collections are falling off awfully," complained the superintendent

of the Sunday school. "I hardly know what to do." "I wonder," suggested Deacon Podberry, "if it would not be a good idea to put in

a slot machine that would give up a cigarette every time you dropped a penny in?" ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Portuguese say that no man can be good husband who does not eat a good Mr. H. O. Havemyer receives a salary of

\$75,000 a year as president of the Sugar Trust and \$25,000 a year as trustee. The refreshing table salad, water cress is said to be a specific for the nervous affection commonly known as "tobabcco heart."

John Burns, M. P., and David Holmes the English labor leaders at present in this country, have been repudiated by the London Socialists. The reasons given are that the first has supported the Liberal party and that the latter is an anti-Socialist.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has conducted every campaign against the Indians in the last fourteen years. He is described as being nuick, decisive and a stern disciplinarian, but courteous and gallant withal. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-five years ago. Ibsen, the writer, has brought suit against Norwegian paper for printing facts about his new work before it was published. 1b sen says he is under contract with his English and German publishers to tell noth-ing about his books until they have left

he printing press. While Mr. Gladstone is reported in a state of rejuvenescence, he does not wish to be pestered by correspondence, especially from unknown persons. In a recent letter on the school board question he says: "After a contentious life of sixty-two years I am naturally, anxious to spend the remainder of my days in freedom from controversy.

The Pope is at present in perfect health for one of his years and physical fragility He works many hours a day with astonshing assiduity. He rises at 7, and after a short time in prayer performs mass i his private chapel. He then returns immediately to his study and works till 11, at which hour he receives his secretary and other persons to whom he has granted an

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of board of lady managers of the world's fair, has issued an address to the world at large informing it that there are a number of Isabella coins unsold. "It is intended," she says, "that the profit realized from the sale of this coin shall be funded and the interest employed to effect a permanent service to humanity, thus leaving a perpetual benefit resulting from the action of the first board of women authorized by the government. The price of the coin is one dollar, and orders can be addressed to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chi-cago, which acts as agents of the board in

The Sultan of Turkey is one of the mos hard-worked men in the Ottoman dominions. Rising at 6 o'clock every morning, he devotes his days in the seclusion of the Yildiz Palace and gardens to personal at tention to all the affairs of state laid before him by his Ministers. He is of slight figure. A pale brown overcoat conceals any decorations he might be wearing, so that the attention of those who see him on the one day in seven when he presents himself to the view of the people is not diverted from his pale, wan and careworn face, half covered by a thin brown beard tinged with gray, and surmounted by a plain red fez. The Sultan has been the means of establishing 50,000 schools throughout his empire, not only for boys, but for girls also, which is a striking departure from the traditional usage of his office.

OUR PLIGHT IN CHINA. A Foreign Policy Which Brings Shame to Patriotic Americans.

Harper's Weekly. When I left Shanghai the other day my country's colors had not been seen in that bay during the two months that I was in little Concord came to break the record of humiliation. She dropped anchor be a French, a German, a Russian, and four English war vessels, and her officers learned that the English were to mass thirteen or fourteen fighting ships there before the winter set in. Such facts and comparisons hurt the souls of the Americans in China, and one-a man of note among them-told me use other day that he had long acknowledged his nationality wit shame. He expected to be laughed at when he admitted that he was an American, and he said that for years, when he had seen the ferryboat Monocacy drifting sidewise into the harbor, his gorge had risen in shame for his country. It is not that the Monocacv is not a valuable for service in shallow rivers. I agree with the navy officials that it is of great use. But it is not fit that it should be left al most alone in China to represent us year after year, while the other powers develop trade and strength in the lee of their great ships and guns. It is not fit that year after year Americans should taunted with keeping their ships at home or in Europe. It is not fit that every Briton that our country sends a petty two-penny leet to Asia only to have it held at Yokohama, or some other Japanese port, where the delights of Japan are enjoyed at the cost of a nation's shame. We have not needed a war ship in Japan during twentyive years, but in Amoy, Fee-Chow, Tien-Tsin. Hong Kong, and Shanghai a dozen of our best ships would have made the lives case there in the same length of time. On the contrary, the fact is (as it was expressed to me by one of the keenest Amercans who serve their country in China) that "our government owes it to the missignaries in China to order them all out of he country until it can mass its best war ships here to command for us the respect which the shrewd Chinese officials now see no reason to grant to us. It seems to me there is something greatly amiss when I have such a statement made to me on leaving China, and then come home and read in an interview with a high American official that "it is usually the custom for one or two vessels to hold the station and for the rest to go away, leaving it to those on the station, of whatever

nation, to look out for the interests of all foreigners." If that is the view of our government, if that is a fair sample of our concern for our fellowcitizens, and if that is what American pluck and pride have been reduced to, heaven help this country, Such an argument is on a par with our putting ourselves in a position where the only thing we could do with the Japanese who came to us for shelter was to them over to the Chinese" to be tortured and slain. Our government now says that the protection we offered to the Japanes was "protection of their consular archives." Positively, I say, that explanation comes too late, for the acting minister, the consul general and the consuls who represented us in China when the Japanese students were arrested never so understood the role they were made to play. When Mr. Jernigan went to the president of the Imperial apanese Bank in Shanghai and said to m, "You and the two or three hundre of your compatriots who are here had better depart, and stay not on the order of your going," that gentleman was amazed. He supposed himself safe in the shadow of the American flag. But he was convince that he had better go, and he went, else literally hundreds of heads would have fol-

lowed those of the two Japanese students

who died as spies. Is there any doubt of

ness the fate of the peaceful, devout Japanese priest who was dragged from his plous retreat at Ning-Po and beheaded as a spy the while the Chinese told our consul at that port that it was none of his business why the priest had been arrested. If these things are not true it will be easy to dismiss them. If they are true, I am in duty bound to write of them.

WITH RUSSIAN ROYALTY.

Impressions of the Young Czar-Diffident and Fond of Music. Paris Letter in New York World.

Now and again a person out of political or official life is found who has met the young Czar. Generally it is an artist, most often a singer. And of these Miss Sibyl Sanderson is one. Chancing to meet her on the day of the funeral of the Czar, and recalling her visit several winters ago at St. Petersburg, I begged her to tell me her impressions of the young Czar and of the imperial family. It was in a very modest fashion that she gave me the details: It was in the winter of 1891 that, at the request of the Czar, I went to St. Petersburg. It was 'Esclarmonde' especially that he desired to hear. It chanced that at the time of my arrival the court was still in mourning for the Duke of Clarence, and therefore it was that I had the novel experience of singing an entire opera to an empty house empty so far as the public was concerned, for the theaters and operas in the city were closed. But the Czar and his family occupied the royal box and the grand dukes and duchesses the orchestra stalls. This was my audience.

"I found the sensation of a curtain rising on an empty opera house strange, to say the least. The singing and acting of role was at first even more so. But I been sent for by the Czar to sing the Czar, and he was there and he and his family were my audience. 'Esclarmonde' as an opera did not suffer, however, for chorus, orchestra and all else were complete, and the whole passed off in a satisfactory man-ner. The future performances were for the public, as the period of mourning soon came to an end

"In the middle of the performance word was brought me by the manager-a noble-man of high rank fills this office in the Imperial Opera-that I was requested to visit the box of the Czar. I of course responded. Not only the Czar, but his famly were in the royal box. Whatever diffidence I may have experienced in making my appearance before the august person of the Czar of all the Russias was quickly put to flight. For upon entering the box the Czar rose to meet me and talked fa-miliarly and delightfully with me for ten or fifteen minutes. I was introduced to the nperial family, after which I retired and

resumed my role in the play "During my visit in Russia I sang Es-clarmonde' fourteen and 'Faust' three times. I certainly have none but pleasant and cordial welcomings to remember of my sentation I was recalled from thirty to forty

"There were also sodial attentions. The Grand Duke Vladimir gave me a supper There were three tables and six guests at each. Only members of the royal family, my mother and myself were present. The resent Czar, then Grand Duke Nicholas zarevitch, was of the number. In hi looks and manner he was so simple, unafected and even shy that it was not easy to realize that he would at some future day imself be the Czar of all the Russias. "While he was a little timid, he was ordial and graceful in manner and in conversation. I recall that I was wearing that evening a pair of new slippers that were more or less tiring to the feet. As the Czarevitch was talking with me he suggested that I must be tired, and that I should sit. I was not slow to accept his thoughtful proposal. I mention this trifling incident only to indicate his simple, everyday and considerate manner towards meforeigner and stranger in his country The evening on this occasion was musicalmiet and en familie. I sang nine times, Of course I sang whatever was asked for and whenever. I afterwards met the Czarevitch at the palace of the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg several times at tea. 'But I saw more of him at a suppe given me by the Grand Duke Alexis, where sang duets with the Grand Duchess o Leuchtenberg, whose voice is a lovely and perfectly trained soprano. In fact, she sings like an artist. I recall a delightful talk with the Czarevitch that evening. H was affable and altogether charming. He is exceedingly fond of music. I remember being struck by his boyish appearance. At that time he wore only a mustache, instead of the beard we, in his picture, to-day see "The evening at the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenberg's was a very jolly and informal affair. Her music room was especial-

y beautiful in white and gold, the palace ng entirely in the style of the Renais-"Taken all in all, my impressions of the late Czar and the imperial tamily, and especially of the new young Czar of to-

day, are among the most agreeable souvenirs of my artistic and professional life."

LESSON OF THE BOND ISSUE. The Country Now Paying Dearly for Dangerous Banking System. larper's Weekly.

The country is paying \$30,000,000 to sustain the banking side of the Treasury De-

partment, besides what it pays in increased taxes. This is simple and elementary truth familiar to all who know anything whatever of the treasury and its relation to the monetary interests of the country, but apparently overlooked, or not understood, not only by the mass of the people, but by members of Congress. Ours is probably the most expensive banking experiment that was ever undertaken by a civilized people-more expensive probably than the Australasian experiments, although fortunately not yet so disastrous. At the same time it is one of the mo wkward and unsuccessful experiments. It has resulted in giving the country a hetrogeneous mass of currency that is so bound up and limited by hard and fast conditions that it cannot possibly respond to the demands of trade. It has provided a great central bank department, which cannot turn its sails to meet adverse blasts, but which must face them in all their fury; and of course what the bank of issue must withstand is felt by every merchant, manufac-turer, farmer and laborer in the country, by every one who buys and sells, and

whose prosperity is dependent upon the free These conditions present the pressing poitical problem of the day. Politicians are awakening up to its importance. The Re-form Club of this city announces that it is about to undertake the task of educating public opinion on the currency question in the same manner as it carried on its work of education on the tariff question, Mr. 'leveland is studying the problem, and it s expected that at least a monetary commission, which ought to consist of econonists and statesmen as well as of bankers, will be provided for at the coming session The lesson of the last bond issue is that the country is paying dearly for not only an unsatisfactory, but a dangerous, banking system.

The Editor's Mistake.

There was an exhaustive article in one f the Sunday papers about "Our Wealthy Widows." It was a most interesting treatse on the charms, purses and other attractions of some of our most richly endowed women. The editor was glad to get it. It is one of that kind of articles that editors love to print and that people love to read. It contained so much information. But it did not have just the right sort of nformation about three of the women. It didn't tell that they are widows no longer, that they have gone to a country where there is no marrying or giving in marriage. Some friends of these pointed out this fact to the editor, and now he feels sorry two times, sorrow for the widows and awfully sorry for himself.

Christmas and Women. Susan B. Anthony.

That day will be the greatest Christmas day which has yet dawned when all women who give sons to the world are placed or high and worshiped in their own house-holds; when mothers are given all rights trusts and positions which are their heritage because they are the mothers of the race: when mothers can stand before sons and talk with the faith and dignity of citizens, teachers, prophets and freeman.

Deputy Secretary of State. Newton County Enterprise.

We are reliably informed that W. Wright, of the Logansport Journal, has been offered the position of Deputy Secretary of State by Secretary Owen, and he will probably accept. Mr. wright is competent in every way to fill the place, and we congratulate Mr. Owen on his excelent selection.

How the Income Tax Will Work.

Not only must this man give up the in-formation as to his salary and other sources of income, but he must detail what his "necessary expenses" have been. He must do all this or undergo a fine. The only alternative is to lie about it, and it is principally as a premium on lying that the ncome tax promises to be a success

Should Be Disposed Of. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Something must really be done with the drug clerk who gives out deadly poisons for a harmless drug. If his knowledge of medical terms cannot be improved he should be put to work to chop the winter supply of wood. He is too cangerous where

MR. HUMPHREYS HAD REFERENCE TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Stories Told by Mr. Costello's Witnesses Prove a Boomerang-Carter on the Stand.

The "Lexow" Council committee resumed its investigation in the Council chamber yesterday afternoon, with H. H. Stewart, the firm of Stewart & Carter, quarrymen of Kokomo, on the stand. He was very verbose in his statements, and always wanted to explain everything regardless of whether it had any bearing on the subject of the inquiry. He denied every statement made by Humphreys in which he was charged with the use or the attempted use of "boodle" in the sale of stone to the city and to contractors; but his many long and needless explantions conveyed the idea to the members of the committee and those present that there was still something he did not tell. Councilman Young, who did most of the questioning, tried by every means possible to tangle the witness, and succeeded to some extent. but every time he made a misstatement he would correct it afterward and make it conform to his former answers. He explained the allusion to "caring for the commissions" made in a letter to Mr. Humphreys by saying that they were comnissions which Mr. Humphreys had said would have to be paid to one of the County Commissioners on some sales which were in prospect at the time it was pro-posed to establish a stone yard for the ben-efit of the unemployed last winter. He said he had no compunction of conscience in entering into an agreement to pay "boodle" to a member of the Board of County Commissioners, because he understood that was the way in which that board transacted its business, and referred to Sim Coy as a man whom he had been told was handy at manipulating such deals.

A number of times during the questionthe witness was called to order by Mr. Merritt and instructed to answer the questions and not make any explanations, except what were necessary in properly answering the questions put to him. He did not heed the admonition, however, and every few minutes would break in with. would like to explain," or, "There is something in Mr. -- 's testimony that I think me to do so. In answer to a question propounded

Mr. Young as to what was meant by the expression, "We will take care of the comwhich occurred in a letter written by Mr. Stewart to Mr. Humphreys, the "When Mr. Humphreys was in our office

he said he had a 'cinch' on one of the county commissioners, who was a personal friend of his, but that he might have to provide a small per cent. for him to get the deal through. We (Stewart & Carter) did not know exactly what to say in answer to this, and left the matter settled. After Mr. Humphreys had left the office Mr. Carter said he did not believe the story of the 'cinch,' and remarked, 'That man is a rascal. I don't believe his story of the einch, but think he is trying to squeeze us for an extra 3 per cent. At that time the County Commiss the city were negotiating as to the establishment of a county stone yard for the unemployed for the purpose of breaking stone to be sold to the city. Humphreys said he could sell half of the stone to be so used if the scheme was carried out. Later t fell through. The reference to 'caring for the per cent.' meant that we would allow Humphreys to pay his friend on the board what he had asked for."

"What did you mean by saying you was not afraid to approach Colonel Wildman?" "I mentioned the fact that I was well acquainted with Mr. Wildman and would have no hesitancy in speaking to him about making a contract for the sale of stone to the city. I did not mean nor intimate that I could approach him corruptly, nor did I have any such thought when I made the

"Did you say to Mr. Bash that you had had dealings with County Commis and city engineers, and was able to carry them in your vest pocket?" "Did you ever tell Mr. Wildman that

Bash was a man who would squeal in case of a pinch? "Did you ever say you had paid com-nissions to Street Commissioner Fisher?" "No, sir. I have too much sense to say such a thing, even if it had been true

"Did you eat dinner with Bash and Humphreys at the Spencer House last March?" "No, sir. They ate with me. (Laughter.) They are a hard pair to shake when a good dinner is in prospect."
"Did you tell Mr. Brown that you could deliver stone in this city for \$1.03 a yard. and that the price the city was to pay was \$1.03, and that you had no use for the extra cents:

'No. sir. "Did you ever tell Mr. Bash that you did, and that Mr. Brown did not catch on?" What did you mean when you wrote to the Marion Stone and Lime Company that

you were ready to sell crushed stone in any uantities and for them to see Mr. Brown particulars?" 'I meant for them to see Mr. Brown concerning his test of the stone, so they would know that any stone bought from us would be accepted by the engineer."
"You sent Mr. Humphreya a telegram saying, 'Browder & Shover order shipped. If more is needed, see Fisher,' What did you mean by that?" "We had just shipped some stone for the city and knew that if any contractor need-

ed some immediately we could borrow it from Mr. Fisher and ship more to replace Mr. Humphreys and paid him \$6.62 commission did you not say to him, 'That is the same I paid to Mr. Fisher. You get just what he gets?

Mr. Stewart then took occasion, while the subject was under discussion, to say that out of over \$500 worth of stone sold paid him by Mr. Humphreys on that day, about \$14, was all the firm had ever re-ceived. Mr. Young resumed the question-

"Did you ever pay Mr. Fisher money?" he asked. 'Never a cent. I never even gave him cigar or a glass of beer.' Did you tell Mr. Humphreys or Bash that the city engineer had to be cared

"Are you positive of that?" "Yes, sir. I credit myself with having little too much sense to tell such thing, even if it were true. Merritt called Mr. Stewart to order and informed him that such remarks had no bearing on the case, and told him to refrain from them in the future. Mr. Merritt's remarks did not deter Mr. Stewart in offering an uncalled for explanation. He

"I might explain one thing that does not seem to be clear. Mr. Fisher at first agreed to pay me \$1.08 for stone and two cars were shipped at that price. He then wrote me that he could buy stone cheaper than that and the next I shipped at \$1.05. Later when I was in his office talking with Mr. Mendenhall, I was told that stone offers were still coming in and that prices were lower than mine. After that I billed all my stone to the city at \$1. I think Mr. Fisher is a very close buyer. He has iswed me down to a lower price than I ever sold stone before.' Did the expression in your letter, 'We will take care of the per cents.,' have reference

to any city official?" "No. sir. It referred to the County Com-In regard to the stone which was rejected by the contractor for the Manual Fraining School buildings and afterward sold to the city, Mr. Stewart explained that it was rejected simply because it was crushed too fine. It was crushed according to the specifications of the city engineer to pass through a screen with meshes one and a half inches in diameter. The contractor

meshes. The stone was sold to the city and more crushed for the school, which was accepted and used. "Did you ever call on any city official and have any conversation regarding this mat-ter except at times already mentioned?" asked Mr. Costello.

wanted it to pass through three inch

Yes, sir. I called on Mr. Young. "I don't mean members of this commit-(Laughter.) You consented to pay ommissions to the County Commission did you not? Do you consider that an honorable way to do bu "I understood that was the way your commissioners here do business, and did not think I was doing more than others had done. Sim Coy was handy in that

Young resumed the questioning then "Did vou ever get the city engineer

'Did you ever pay him any money?"

firm, was then placed on the stand. He knew very little about the business. Most of his statements, however, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Stewart. The only thing of any importance brought out in the examination was his senial of the state-ment that he had said to Mr. Humphrey, "Mr. Stewart made a fool of himself in tinkering with the city officials."

City Engineer Brown, who was next placed on the stand, gave some testimony. which was not guite in accordance with the statement made by Mr. Stewart that he had never offered any city official any commision for the sale of stone. Mr. Brown said that while he was in Kokomo for the purpose of examining the stone quarries, Mr. Stewart met him at the hotel, just before dinner, and after figuring up, in his presence, the cost of delivering the stone in Indianapolis, said:

We can afford to sell stone in Indianap olis for \$1.03 a yard, but can get \$1.08. We have no use for the other 5 cents. Mr. Brown said he felt that a more direct offer of bribery would be made if he did not seem to "catch on to that," and, not wishing to hear it, went into the dining-room. He did not see Mr. Stewart again until he saw him yesterday in the commit-tee room. He said he had mentioned this to Colonel Wildman at one time when he was telling Mr. Wildman about another and more direct offer of bribery which had been made to him, but had not entered much into the details of it. The other case, he said, was of a subcontractor, whose curbing he had condemned on Minerva street. He said the contractor came to him and said it would cost \$10 to recut the curb and offered to give the \$10 to him !! he would pass the curb. He explained the letter of Stewart & Carter, in which Browder & Shover were referred to him for particulars, by the statement that these men came to him shortly after the date of that letter to know if the stone offered by the Kokomo firm would be accepted on city contracts. He said Stewart had never paid him anything directly or indirectly, except to pay his railroad fare to Kokomo when he went there to inspect the quarry.
The committee will meet again to-night at

Preparing for Vehicle Licenses. Controller Trusler is preparing to issue about 1,200 vehicle licenses. This tax will be due Jan. 1, 1895, but there will be no penalty for its non-payment until after Jan. 31, when the fee will be doubled. The doubling of the fee will be the only penalty for another month; but after the end of February the failure to have license will be a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine not less than double the amount of the license fee and penalty, with costs. A license which would cost \$2 in January will cost \$4 in February and \$8 after that time, besides \$10 in court costs. The total number of licenses issued this year is 11,128

Fountains to Flow Jan. 1. The terra cotta for the monument fountains arrived yesterday and it is now believed that the work will be done in time or the water to flow by Jan. 1. White & Middleton, manufacturers of the gas engines, are in town to examine the progres of the work and to inspect the monume

MONUMENT SUNDAY OPENING.

Why People Are Allowed to Visit It on that Day.

The statement a few days ago that the commission would dispense with the servces of custodian Clark at the monument was not based on the fact that Mr. Clark had refused to run the elevator on Sunday. Speaking of this matter yesterday, President Langsdale said:

"Mr. L. J. Bryant, the Journal corre-spondent up at LaPorte, is laboring under misapprehension regarding the board and he custodian of the monument. No member has raised the question of his not serving on Sundays, to my Knowledge. On the contrary, the board in deference to his conscientious scruples, employed another to relieve him on that day, and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily. As to the question of Sunday opening, that was fully considered in all its phases at the beginning, and the opening determine upon, solely for the benefit of the pu for these reasons: There are many per-sons in the city who are so engaged during the week that they cannot visit the ment, but who very much desire to do so. number of strangers are in the city every sunday, at the hotels, and many of these are delighted to find the monut to them, and visit it, precisely as they go to church on that day. At times there are Sunday excursions from other cities here. and it is a benefit to the public, as vie as to them personally, that some innocent and ennobling place is open to them, and they have not failed to show their appreciation of this fact. Our own cinzens on Sunday are also pleased to find the monument open to them. Thus, under all circumstances, it is a safe attraction. The esson of the monument may be taught and impressed upon the people every day of the year, and at the same time creates an esthetic taste that leads to better lives and conditions among men. Every person who ascends the shaft and looks upon the beautiful panorams around him, whether on week day or Sunday, becomes at once prouder of his city and State—prouder that he is an Indianian, and is the better citizen for it. The sentiment that would deprive them of this influence for good is much like that which would keep music out of the churches, and close the con-tribution boxes on Sundays. The mis-fortune of our civilization is that it does not furnish more places like the monu-ment that are open to the people on Sun-

RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELPFUL.

An Old Idea Abandoned at Southern Hospital for the Insane.

The Board of Trustees of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, Perry H. Blue, Samuel B. Boyd and William L. Wormstedt, and the medical superintendent, A. J. homas, yesterday filed their reports with the Governor. They report that \$14,628.58 was spent in improvement of the grounds, and for the power house, \$1,394; for the laundry, \$478,58; for machinery, \$1,200; for screens in windows for ventilation, \$637.78; for time detector, \$183; for room for surgical purposes, \$409.30. The board spent \$162,-948.10 of the appropriation of \$170,000, including the improvements. The actual cost of maintenance for two years was \$142, 969.52, a per capita of \$155.67 a year. The nospital carries no insurance, the policies naving expired. The trustees say the local agencies are insisting on the 80 per cent. rate, and that negotiations are pending to avoid this rule. The usual statement is made that the hospital is too small for the needs and demands made upon it, compelling Dr. Thomas to refuse patients enitled to State care. More room is recom-nended to be provided and especially for pavilion. A new gree at a cost of \$3,500, is wanted. The boar found it unnecessary to use the appropria-tion of nearly \$10,000 for a better water supply and the money was returned to State treasury. Dr. Thomas reports 236 admitted in two years and 130 discharged as recovered; 52 lied during the period. There are 424 in the reatment consists more in occupati amusement and good food than in theraputies. He refers to the former policy in the State hospitals of regarding religious services as harmful to insane people. but he says that the patients under his care are greatly benefited by the religious services held by the hospital chaplain

every Sunday. A Report in Hester Bishop's Case. John R. Elder, president of the State Board of Charitles, yesterday made his report of the case of Hester Bishop, a colored inmate of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. He found that the girl was admitted to the institution on May 10, 1894, and that her condition could not have had a cause from any crime committed in the institution since then. The matter, he informed the Governor, had been referred to the prosecuting attorney of the county from which the girl was admitted, and vigorous effort will be made to locate the author of the trouble. The female attendants of the hospital who acknowledged that they had noticed her condition for severa months without saying anything about it, were charged with a violation of the rules What was done as ounced, but Mr. Elder says he does not think there will ever again be any cause of complaint from this source. The management of the institution otherwise was exonerated from all blame.

New Form of the Grip.

There is a modified form of the grip epidemic in the city at present, which, although not dangerous, is giving the doctors some additional business. The disease is called by some catarrhal fever, and by others a cold in the head. - It is attributed to the weather and the many su changes of the thermometer. The victim is generally stricken in the same manne as with a cold. Doctors say that with the first week of genuine winter the disease